

and her husband that the child could not be saved, tamponed the patient and came to see her again early the following morning, at which time he found her in about the same condition, and removed the tampon. There was no hemorrhage at any time during his treatment. He returned to his patient again on the afternoon of the second day, and found her in about the same condition, leaving her about 5 o'clock. The physician, it will be seen, was visiting the patient twice a day. About half past six a miscarriage took place and the ovum was expelled through natural causes. Another physician was summoned, who being innocent of the fact that Dr. Petr had been in attendance, took the patient to the hospital, where a curetment was had. The patient remained at the hospital three or four days and then was taken home. She seemed to have made a comparatively good recovery. It developed at the trial that a day or so before she first sent for Dr. Petr, the defendant, that she had seen an Italian, whose face had been severely cut and whose head was very bloody, and that she attributed her unfortunate condition to that fact.

There was substantially no conflict in this evidence. Dr. A. M. Smith testified in the case that Dr. Petr's treatment was standard and that he had omitted nothing that should have been done. Judgment was rendered in favor of Dr. Petr.

Medical Items in California Press

OSTEOPATHIC OPERATION

Dr. Linwood Dozier, Health Officer of Stockton, refuses to honor a death certificate filed by J. C. Rule, Osteopath, showing that a ten-year-old "infant" died after suffering with peritonitis and appendicitis for which an operation had been performed. Dr. Dozier holds an osteopath has no right to perform such an operation.—Stockton "Record."

OSTEOPATH USES DRUGS

Dr. William T. Harlan, an osteopath of Arbutle, California, plead guilty before the Board of Medical Examiners February 18, 1920, to the charge of using drugs and writing prescriptions, and his certificate was revoked on the grounds that his certificate to practice osteopathy does not permit the use of drugs.—Los Angeles "Record."

CHINESE DOCTOR CONVICTED

T. Wah Hing, a Chinese herb doctor of Sacramento recently convicted of practicing in violation of the Medical Act, was arrested February 13, 1920, by the Board of Pharmacy, and drugs valued at over \$5,000.00 were seized. It is stated the Federal authorities will prosecute him under the Federal Narcotic Act.—Sacramento "Bee."

CORONER'S JURY DISAGREES

A coroner's jury impaneled in San Jose to investigate the death of Mrs. V. L. Hill, who died in Palo Alto while attended by a Christian Science practitioner, and without the attendance of a physician, refused to bring in a verdict.—San Jose "Mercury-Herald."

CHINESE DOCTORS ARRESTED

Poo On and N. S. Sue, Chinese herbalists of Modesto, arrested January 19, 1920, by the Board of Medical Examiners charged with practicing medicine without a license. Bail in the amount

of \$250.00 each secured their release. This is their second arrest on the same charge within the past few months, Sue having paid a fine of \$250.00 while the trial of Poo On is set for February 25, 1920.—Modesto "News."

LICENSE REVOKED

The license to practice medicine and surgery in California heretofore held by William F. Thompson of Oakland, was revoked by the Board of Medical Examiners, February 19, 1920, on the charge of having performed a criminal operation.

GUILTY OF PRACTICING WITHOUT A LICENSE

Rose Trattner was fined \$300.00 and given a ninety days' suspended jail sentence before Police Judge Richardson in Los Angeles, February 7, after having been found guilty of practicing medicine without a license.—Los Angeles "Examiner."

State Board of Medical Examiners

REGULAR MEETING.

LICENSING EXAMINATION.

Los Angeles, California, February 16, 1920.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

LEMUEL P. ADAMS, M.D.

February 17, 1920.

Physicians and Surgeons.

(Answer ten questions only)

1. Given a patient suffering from an acute pneumonia suspected of being due to infection with the Bacillus Pestis, describe in detail the laboratory performances necessary to make a definite diagnosis.
2. How do bacteria produce disease?
3. Give an explanation of Erlich's receptors of first, second and third orders and briefly discuss the functions of each.
4. Give the gross features of one anatomic variety of bronchiectasis.
5. How does the Tetanus bacillus cause disease? What kind of wounds favor the development of Tetanus? Discuss the value of Tetanus Antitoxin in the treatment of tetanus infection.
6. What is acidosis? Give the laboratory methods for determining same.
7. Give the gross morphological changes found at autopsy in the body of an individual dead of plague.
8. (a) Give four diseases in which a leucopenia is the rule.
(b) Give the blood picture in detail in leukemia.
9. Give differential diagnosis in the gross between early carcinoma of the cervix and cervical chancre.
10. What are the causes of enlarged spleen? Describe in detail the gross and microscopic pathology of one of these.
11. What is an infarct? Give types and describe the formation of each.
12. Give urinary findings of (1) acute parenchymatous nephritis, (2) chronic interstitial nephritis.

PATHOLOGY AND ELEM. BACTERIOLOGY.

Drugless Practitioners.

Feb. 17, 1920

(Answer ten questions only)

1. How do bacteria produce disease?
2. State how a benign tumor may prove a menace to health.
3. Define Ludwig's angina; abscess; carbuncle; fistula; sinus.
4. (a) Name four pyogenic bacteria.
(b) Give method of hand asepsis.